

THE
GARDEN
OF
E D E N.

OR,

*An accurate Description of
all Flowers and Fruits now
growing in England, with par-
ticular Rules how to advance
their Nature and Growth, as
well in Seeds and Hearbs, as
the secret ordering of Trees
and Plants.*

By that learned and great
Observer,
Sir HUGH PLAT, Knight.

The Fifth Edition.

L O N D O N,
Printed for William Leake, at the
Crown in Fleetstreet betwixt the
two Temple Gates.

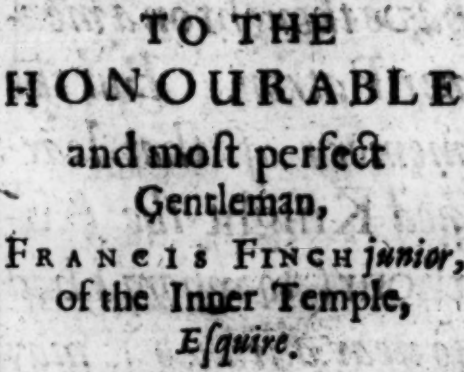
1659.

THE
GARDEN
OF
EDEN

[illegible]

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Printed for William Lloyd at the
Crown in Fleet Street before the
two Gentlemen.



SIR,

You may please
to pardon my
forward in-
scribing this Book to
your name. Were it a
a 2 Work

Work of mine own
composition, I should
have thought on a mea-
ner Patron. But the
memory of that lear-
ned Knight the Au-
thour (to whom I had
so near alliance) may
excuse this presumpti-
on. He was a great sear-
cher after all sorts of
Knowledge, and as
great a lover of it in
all others. And I
bum-

humbly conceiv'd I
 could not doe him a
 higher service than by
 placing his Booke under
 your Protection, who
 are not more honour'd
 by those many Noble
 Families whence you
 are descended, than by
 that large Portion of
 Learning and Ver-
 tue which have so
 enriched your Noble
 mind; and rendered you

of
 a 2^d pres
 CHARLES BELLINGHAM

precious to all that
know you. I hope that
Candor and sweetnesse
which accompanies all
your Actions, will also
shew it self in accepta-
tion of this Offering
from him who is ambi-
tious of no other title
than

SIR,

The most humble and
most devoted of all
those that honour
you

CHARLES BELLINGHAM.

The PUBLISHER

To the Reader.



I Shall not blush
to tell you, I
had some am-
bition to pub-
lish this Book,
as well to do
right to the learned Authour
(my ever honoured Kins-
man) as to check their for-
wardnesse who were ready
to violate so useful a Work.
There are some men (of
great name in the world)
who made use of this Author,
and

and it had been civil to have mentioned his name who held forth a candle to light them to their desires; but this is an unthankful age. And whatever you may think of this small Piece, it cost the *Author* many yeares search, and no small expence, there being not extant (in our language) any work of this Subject so necessary and so brief. He had consultation with all Gentlemen, Scholars, nay not a Gardiner in *England* (of any note) but made use of his Discoveries, and confirmed his inventions by their own Experience. And whatever they discovered (such was his modesty) he freely acknowledges by naming the Authors, sometimes in words at length

length, as Mr. Hill, Mr. Taverner, Mr. Pointier, M. Colborn, M. Melius, M. Simson, and sometimes by T. T. A. P. &c. What ever is his own, hath no name at all, unlesse sometimes (and that not often) he add H. B. at the end of the Paragraph. And when he refers you to some other part of the Book, 'tis according to the Number of Section, not the Page, for that onely serves for the Table. He wrote other pieces of *Natural Philosophy*, whereunto he subjoyned an excellent Abstract of *Cornelius Agrippa de Occulta Philosophia*; but they fell into ill hands, and worle times. As for this Collection of *Flowers and Fruits*, I would say (if I had not so near Relation to it) that

that no *English man* that hath
a *Garden or Orchard* can hand-
somerly be without it, but at
least by having it, will finde a
large benefit, And all *Ladies*
and *Gentlemen* by reading
these few leaves may not on-
ly advance their knowledge
and observation when they
walk into a *Garden*, but
discourse more skilfully of
any *Flower, Plant, or Fruit*
than the *Gardiner* himselfe,
who (in a manner) growes
there night and day. *Farewell.*

C. B.

*The Authors Epistle
To all Gentlemen ,
Ladies, and all others
delighting in Gods
Vegetable Creatures.*



*Having out of
mine own expe-
rience, as also by
long conference
with divers Gen-
tlemen of the
best skill and practice, in the
altering, multiplying, enlarging,
planting, and transplanting of
sundry sorts of Fruits & Flow-
ers, at length obtained a pretty
volume of experimental obser-
vations in this kind: And not
knowing*

knowing the length of my daies,
 nay, assuredly knowing that they
 are drawing to their period, I am
 willing to unfold my Napkin,
 and deliver my poor talent a-
 broad, to the profit of some, who
 by their manual works, may
 gain a greater employment than
 heretofore in their usual callings:
 and to the pleasuring of others,
 who delight to see a variety spring
 out of their own labors, and pro-
 voke Nature to play, and shew
 some of her pleasing varieties,
 when she hath met with a stir-
 ring workman.

I hope, so as I bring substanti-
 al and approved matter with
 me, though I leave method at this
 time to Schoolmen, who have al-
 ready written many large and
 methodical volumes of this sub-
 ject (whose labors have greatly
 fur-

furnished our Studies and Libraries but little or nothing altered or graced our Gardens and Orchards) that you will accept my skill, in such a habit and form as I shall think most fit and appropriate for it; and give me leave to write briefly and compassedly, with those that seek out the practical and operative part of Nature, whereunto but a few in many ages have attained, then formally and largely to imitate her Theorists; of whom each age affordeth great store and plenty.

And though amongst these two hundred experiments, there happen a few to faile under the workmans hand (which yet may be the Operators mistake, not mine) yet seeing they are such as carry both good sense and probability

bility

bility with them, I hope in your courtesie I shall find you willing to excuse so small a number, because I doubt not, but to give good satisfaction in the rest.

And let not the concealing, or rather the figurative describing of my last and principal secret, withdraw your good and thankfull acceptation, from all that go before; on which I have bestowed the plainest and most familiar phrase that I can: for, Jo. Baptista Porta himself, that gallant and glorious Italian, without craving any leave or pardon, is bold to set down in his *Magia naturalis*, amongst many other conclusions of Art and Nature, four of his secret skills, (viz. concerning the secret killing of men the precipitation of salt out of sea-water the multiplying of
Corney

corn two hundredfold, which elsewhere I have discovered: & the puffing up of a little past, rather bignesse of a foot-ball) in an obscure and Enigmatical phrase.

And I make no question, but that if he had known this part of vegetable Philosophy, he would have penned the same as a Sphinx, & roled it up in the most cloudy & darksome speech that he could possibly have devised.

This Author, I say, hath emboldened me, and some Writers of more worth and higher reach than himself, have also charged me, not to disperse or divulgate a secret of this nature, to the common and vulgar eye or eare of the world.

And thus having acquainted you with my long, costly, and laborious Collections, now written

at

at adventure, or by an imaginary
 conceit in a Scholars private
 study, but wrung out of the earth
 by the painful hand of experi-
 ence: and having also given you
 a touch of Nature, whom no man
 as yet ever darst send naked into
 the world without her veile, and
 expecting, by your good enter-
 tainment of these, some encou-
 ragement for higher and deeper
 discoveries hereafter, I leave you
 to the God of Nature, from whom
 all the true light of Nature pro-
 ceedeth.

H. P. Knight

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THE
GARDEN OF
EDEN.

OR,
A briefe Description of
all sorts of *Fruits & Flowers*,
with meanes how to ad-
vance their nature and
growth in *England*.

I Shall not trouble
the Reader with
any curious rules
for shaping and
fashioning of a *Garden* or
Orchard, how long, broad, or
high, the Beds, Hedges, or
Borders should be contrived;
For every man may dispose
it as his House or quantity
of ground requires. And (to
deale

deale freely) I look on such
work as things of more fa-
cility than what I now am a-
bout. Every Drawer or Em-
broiderer, nay (almost) each
Dancing Master may pre-
tend to such niceties ; in re-
gard they call for very small
Invention, and lesse learning.
I shall therefore speake to
that which common fear-
chers passe over, or never
aimed at, being somewhat
above their reach, who
led the cause of what
find effected. Yet I shall be-
gin with the ground, to
or earth it selfe, as the Foun-
dation of all ; still confessing
what light or assistance I
had from those who im-
ployed their hours this way
as well as my self.

2. Break

2. Break up your ground, and dung it at Michaelmas. In January turn your ground three or four times, to mingle your dung and earth the better, rooting up the weeds at every time. Proved by Mr. T.T.

Tempe-
ring the
ground.

3. In winter time, if you cover the ground which you meane to break up in the Spring, with good store of Fern, it keepeth down grasse and weeds from springing up in winter, which would spend some part of the heart of the ground, and it doth also enrich the ground very much, for all manner of Roots and herbs. By Mr. And. Hill. Ashes of Fern are excellent.

Fern to
to enrich
ground.

4. *Quere*, of enriching
B ground

Soort to
enrich
ground.

ground with Soot, which Mr. Stutfield (that married my Lord North's Brothers Daughter) assured me to have found true in pasture grounds, the same onely strewed thinly over.

Shavings
of horn
to enrich
ground.

5. Shavings of Horne strewed upon the ground, or first rotted in earth, and (after) that earth spread upon the ground, maketh a Garden ground very rich. *Probatum* at *Bishops Hall*, By H. P.

Onions &
Bay-salt.

6. Onions and Bay salt sown together, have prospered exceeding well.

Age of
seeds.

7. The surest way to have your seeds to grow, is to sow such as are not above one year old, T. T.

Hearbs
with great
heads.

8. If hearbs be nipped with the fingers, or clipped, they will

will grow to have great heads. T. T.

9. Chuse such seeds as be heavy, and white within, T. T.

Choice of seeds.

10. Swines and Pidgeons dung are good for pothearbs, and sifted ashes laid about them, killeth snails, T. T.

Dung for pothearbs.

To kill Snails.

11. If you would have Garlick, parsnep, radish, turnep, carot, &c. to have a large root, tread down the tops often, else the sap will run into the leaves, T. T.

Roots made large.

12. Take the cutting of a Vine from a branch that spreadeth most in the midst of the Tree, and not from the lowest nor the highest branch, having five or six joynts from the old stock, and it would be a cubit long or more: plant it in

Chusing of a Vine cutting.

Vine whe to plant.

B 2 Octob.

Octob. or March. T. T.

Young
Vines to
proin.

13. Proine not your young
Vines untill they have had
three years growth. T. F.

Bayes to
plant.

14 Every slip of a Bay tree
will grow; strip off the great
leaves, and set them in
March when the sap begin-
neth to rise. T. T.

Eldern to
plant.

15. Every plant of an El-
dern will grow. T. T.

Leeks to
to grow
great.

16. First, put some good
fat dung into water, and
therein water your Leekes
one night, and make your
beds of good fat dung, that
the dung may be a foot at
the least in depth: then co-
ver the bed with Fern, and
set the Leekes with a great
planting stick, and fill not
the holes with earth, but
water them once in two
dayes

dayes and no more; after this manner of setting I have seen Leekes as great as the stemme of a spade. T. T.

17. Sow Lettice in August for Winter. T. T.

Lettice to
sowe.

18. After the Lettice is all blowen, and some of the bolies begin to beare a white poff, then cut off the whole great stem, and lay it a drying in the sun: and when it is dry, beate it up and down with thy fist upon a board, and put altogether in a dish, and blow away softly all the dust. T. T. And if you sow or set your lettice in the shade, they will be very great.

Lettice
seed how
to gather.

19. When it hath bolies, cut it up, and lay all the hearb to dry in the shadow, then beate it out. T. T.

Lettice to
grow
great.

Parflane
seed to ga-
ther.

Wood
Strawber-
ries into
Gardens.

Watering
of straw-
berries.

Roses
grafted
upon whar
stock.

Pompions
to grow
great.

20. Strawberries which grow in woods, prosper best in Gardens: and if you will transplant them forth of one Garden into another, then enrich the last ground by watering the same either with Sheeps dung, or Pidgeons dung infused in water; by *Master Hill*.

21. The muske and yellow Rose, and all those double and centiple Roses, may well be grafted in the bud upon the Sweet-brier. By *Mr. Hill*.

22. If you would have Pompions to grow exceeding great, first plant them in a rich mold, then transplant those sets into other fat mold, watering them now and then with the wa-
ter

ter wherein Pidgeons dung hath been infused, then take away all the hang-bies, maintaining only one or two main runners at the most, and so you shall have them grow to an huge bignesse. Proved by Mr. Hill. You must nip off these side branches about blossoming time, with their flowers and fruits; and take heed you hurt not the heads of the main runners, for then your pompions will prove but dwindlings.

23. In winter time raise little hills about your Artichokes close to the leaves, because they are tender; and if any extreame frosts should happen, they might

B 4

other-

Artichokes
from
frost.
See this in
Numb.
26. 58.

Musk rose
to beare
late.

Roots in
their best
strength.

otherwise be in danger to per-
ish.

23. If you cut away the
old branches of a Muske-
rose, leaving onely the
shoots of the next year to
bear; these shootes will
bring forth musk-roses the
next year, but after all o-
ther musk-rose trees. By
Mr. Hill.

25. The roots of every
tree and plant, are most full
of sap when their tops or
heads are most green and
flourishing: and when the
bark of the Tree will pill
and loosen from the body,
then will the rind also loo-
sen from the root; and
when the tops begin to wi-
ther or stand at a stay, then
do the rootes likewise.

And

And therefore that common opinion, that rootes are best and of most force in Winter, is erroneous. So as if I should gather any roots, for the use of Physick or Surgery, I would gather them either at their first putting forth of leaves, or else between their first springing, and the springing up of their branches, when they begin to encline towards their flowering. By A. H.

26. If every evening you lay a great colewort or cabbage leaf upon the top of every Artichoke, this will defend the apple from the violence of the frost. By Goodman the Gardiner.

27. A branch of Box or Rose-

Artichokes
from
frost.

23. 58. 3

Flowers
or leaves
gilded and
growing.

Quare, of
Isinglasse
dissolved.

Rosemary will carry their leaves gilded a long time fair, notwithstanding the violence of rain, if you first moisten the leaves with the gum of Mastick, first dissolved in a hard egge according to art, and leafe-gold presently laid thereon. Do this in a Summers day, when all the dew is ascended, and when the Sun being hot, may presently harden the Mastick, and so bind down the gold fast unto it. *Quare*, if Myrthe and Benjamin will not do the like, dissolved as before.

Flowers
candied as
they grow

28. Make gum-water as strong as for Inke, but make it with Rose-water; then wet any growing flower therewith, about ten of the clock

clock in a hot Summers
day, and when the Sun shi-
neth bright, bending the
flower so as you may dip it
all over therein, and then
shake the flower well; or
else you may wet the flow-
er with a soft callaver pen-
sil, then strew the fine sear-
ced powder of double refi-
ned sugar upon it: do this
with a little box or scarce,
whose bottom consisteth of
an open lawn, and having al-
so a cover on the top, hold-
ing a paper under each
flower, to receive the sugar
that falleth by; and in three
houres it will candy, or har-
den upon it; and so you may
bid your friends after din-
ner to a growing banquet:
or else you may cut off these
flowers

ers so prepared, and dry them after in dishes two or three dayes in the sun; or by a fire, or in a stove; and so they will last six or eight weeks, happily longer, if they be kept in a place where the gum may not relent. You may do this also in Balme, Sage, or Borrage, as they grow.

A Garden
within
doors.

29. I hold it for a most delicate and pleasing thing to have a fair Gallery, great Chamber or other lodging, that openeth fully upon the East or West sun, to be inwardly garnished with sweet Hearbs and Flowers, yea and Fruit if it were possible. For the performance whereof, I have thought of these courses following.

First

First, you may have faire
sweet marjerom, basil, car-
nation, or rose-mary pots,
&c. to stand loosely upon
faire shelves, which pots
you may let down at your
pleasure in apt frames with
a pulley from your Cham-
ber window into your
Garden, or you may place
them upon shelves made
without the room, there to
receive the warme sun, or
temperate rain at your
pleasure, now and then
when you see cause. In eve-
ry window you may make
square frames either of lead
or of boards, well pitched
within: fill them with some
rich earth, and plant such
flowers or hearbs therein as
you like best; if hearbs, you
may

may keep them in the shape of green borders, or other forms. And if you plant them with Rosemary, you may maintain the same running up the transomes and movels of your windows. And in the shady places of the room, you may prove if such shady plants as do grow abroad out of the Sun, will not also grow there: as sweet Bryars, Bayes, Germander, &c. But you must often set open your Casements, especially in the day time, which would be also many in number; because flowers delight and prosper best in the open aire. You may also hang in the roof, and about the sides of this room, small pom-

pompions or Cowcumbers, pricked full of Barley, first making holes for the Barley (*quare*, what other seeds or flowers will grow in them) and these will be overgrown with green spires, so as the Pompion or Cowcumber will not appear.

Barly
growing
without
earth.

And these are *Italian* fancies hung up in their rooms to keep the flies from their Pictures: in Summer time, your chimney may be trimmed with a fine bank of mosse, which may be wrought in works being placed in earth, or with Orpin, or the white flower called *Everlasting*. And at either end, and in the middest place one of your flower or Rosemary pots, which you may

may once a week, or once every fortnight, expose now and then to the sunne and rain, if they will not grow by watering them with raine-water; or else, from platformes of lead over your windows, rain may descend by small pipes, and so be conveyed to the roots of your hearbs or flowers that grow in your windowes. These pipes would have holes in the sides, for so much of them as is within the earth, and also holes in the bottome, to let out the water when you please in great showers. And if you back the borders growing in your windowes with loose frames to take off and on, within the
inside

inside of your windows, the Sun will reflect very strongly from them upon your flowers and hearbs. You may also plant Vines without the walls, which being let in at some quarrels, may run about the sides of your windows, and all over the sealing of your rooms. So may you do with Apricot trees, or other Plum trees, spreading them against the sides of your windowes. I would have all the pots wherein any hearbs or flowers are planted, to have large loose squares in the sides; and the bottoms so made, as they might be taken out at ones pleasure, and fastned by little holes with wiers unto their pots,

C there

Pots for flowers of a good fashion. See this also Num. 56.

thereby to give fresh earth when need is to the roots, and to remove the old and spent earth, and so in your windowes: See more of this in *Numb. 30.*

Roses or
Carnati-
ons in
winter.

30. To have Roses or Carnations growing in Winter, place them in a Room that may some way be kept warm, either with a dry fire, or with the steam of hot water conveyed by a pipe fastened to the cover of a pot, that is kept seething over some idle fire, now and then exposing them in a warm day, from twelve to two, in the Sun, or to the rain if it happen to rain; or if it rain not in convenient time, set your pots having holes in the bot-

bottom in pans of rain water, and so moisten the roots.

I have known Master *Jacob* of the Glassehouse to have Carnations all the winter by the benefit of a room that was neare his Glassehouse fire; and I my self, by nipping off the branches of Carnations when they began first to spire, and so preventing the first bearing, have had flowers in Lent, by keeping the pots all night in a close room, and exposing them to the Sun in the day time, out at the windowes, when the wether was temperate: this may be added to the Garden (mentioned *Nu. 29.*) to grace it in winter, if the roome stand conveniently

Reviving
of Carna-
tions.

for the purpose.

31. You shall oftentimes preserve the life of a Carnation or Gilliflower growing in a pot, that is almost dead and withered, by breaking out the bottom of the pot, and covering the pot in good earth, and also the old stalks that spring from the roots; but every third or fourth year, it is good to slip and new set them.

Orchard
of dwarf
trees.

32. If you make an Orchard of dwarf-Trees, suffering none of them to grow above a yard high; then may you strain course Canvas over your Trees in the blooming time, especially in the nights and cold mornings, to defend them from the frosts: And this
Canvas

Canvas being such as Painters use, may after be sold with the losse onely of a penny upon the ell. You may use it onely for Apricots, and such like rare fruit whose blossoms are tender; or else to backward them after they be knit, if you would have them to beare late when all other Trees of that kind have done bearing. In this dwarf Orchard I would have the walks between the Trees, - either paved with brick, or graveled, and the gravel born up with bricks, that the sunne might make a strong reflection upon the Trees, to make them bear the sooner. And to bring forth the better digested fruit, I

C 3 would

Vineyard
to plant.

would also have the plot so chosen out, that all easterly and northerly winds may be avoided by some defence. I would have it but a small Orchard; and if it were walled in, it were so much the better. Help this Orchard with the best artificial earths and waters that are. I think a Vineyard may thus be planted, to bring forth a full, rich, and ripe Grape: or if you could happen upon a square pit of a yard deep, whose banks are sloping, and whose earth have been philosophically prepared (as before *Num.* 10) and that your Trees were bound sloping to the sides of your Orchard, and backed with boards, or lead, for re-

reflexion, that so your trees would prosper and beare most excellent fruit : And to keep your Trees low, when your stock is at such height as you would have it, nip off all the green buds when they come first forth, which you find in the top of the Tree, with your fingers; and so, as often as any appeare in the top, nip them off, and so they will spread, but not grow tall; even as by nipping off the side buds onely, you may make your Tree to grow streight and tall, without spreading, till you see cause : And thus with your fingers onely, and without any toole, you may keep your young Trees growing in

Trees
growing
either
high or
low.

what form you please.

Early fruit

33. To have early fruit, you must have an especial care to plant or graffe such fruits, as are the earliest of all other, and then adde all artificial helps thereto.

Old trees recovered.

34. Two quarts of Oxeblood or Horse blood for want thereof, tempered with a hat full of Pidgeons dung, or so much as will make it up into a soft paste, is a most excellent substance to apply to the principal roots of any large tree, fastening the same about them, after the root of the Tree hath taken ayre a few dayes, first, by lying bare: and it will recover a Tree that is almost dead, and so likewise of a Vine. For this will

Vines recovered.

will make a decaying Tree or Vine to put forth both blossoms and fruits afresh. This must be done to the Tree about the midst of *February*, but apply it to the Vine about the 3d or 4th of *March*. This is of *M. Nicholson Gardiner*.

35. Get a load or two of fresh Horse dung, such as is not above 8. or 10. dayes old, or not exceeding fourteen: lay it on a heap till it have gotten a great heat, and then make a bed thereof an ell long, and half a yard broad, and eighteen inches high, in some sunny place, treading every Lay down very hard as you lay it; then lay thereon three inches thick of fine black sifted

Ordering
of the
Musk-
Mellon.

sifted mold; prick in at every three or four inches distance a Muske mellon seed, which hath first been steeped twenty four hours in Milk: prick the top of your bed full of little forks of wood appearing some four or five inches above ground; upon these forks lay sticks, and upon the sticks so much straw in thicknesse, as may both keep out a reasonable showre of rain, and also the sun, and likewise defend the cold (some strain canvas sloopewise onely over their beds) let your seeds rest so untill they appeare above ground, which will commonly be in six or seven dayes. You must watch them carefully when they first

first appeare ; for then you must give them an howers sunne in the morning , and another in the afternoon ; then shall you have them shoot an inch and a halfe by the next morning ; then strew more fine earth about each stalk of such plants as have shot highest , like a little hill to keep the Sun from the stalks : for if the Sunne catch them , they perish ; and therefore you shall often see the leaves fresh , when the stalks wither. Heighten your hills , as you shall perceive the stalk to shoot higher and higher. The plants must remain till they have gotten four leaves , and then remove them , taking up earth and dung together

The shortest way is to buy plants and set them.

gether carefully about every root: make a hole fit for every of them in good ground, placing them (if the ground serve) upon an highslope bank, which lyeth aptly for the morning sunne, if you may; let this bank be covered with field sand two inches thick all over, except neare about the plants (this ripeneth and enlargeth the fruit greatly) then cover each plant with a sugar pot, gilliflower pot, or such like, having a hole in the bottom; or else prick in two sticks acrosse, archwise, and upon them lay some great leaves to keep your plants from rain, sunne and cold. After they have been planted a day or two, you

you may give them two
houres sun in the morning,
and two in the evening, to
bring them forward; but,
till they have stood 14.
dayes, be sure to cover
them from 12. to 4. in the
afternoon every day, and
all night long. These pots
defend the cold, and keep
out all worms from spoyl-
ing your plants; and there-
fore are much better than
leaves. Note, that you must
defend them in this manner
in the day time, untill your
plants have gotten leaves
broad enough to cover
their stalks and roots, from
all injury of weather; and
then may you leave them
to the hot Sunne all the day
long.

If there be cause, you must with rain-water, water them now and then, but not wetting the leaves. And if by any exceeding cold, or moysture, your plants do not shoot forward sufficiently, but seem to stand at a stay, then take some blood and pidgeons dung tempered (as before in *Num.* 34.) apply the same to the roots of the young plant; leaving some earth betwixt the roots, and the same will make them to shoot out very speedily. Remember to plant three plants together in each place, being round, and a little deep, and of the bignesse of a round trencher. Now when they have shot out all their

their joynts (which you shall perceive when you see a knot at the very end of the shoot, which is somewhat before the flowring time) then some do use to cover every knot, or joynt, with a spade or shovel full of fine and rich earth; and thereby each knot will root, and put forth a new shoote (*quare*, of the same course in Pompions or Cowcumbers) by means whereof you shall have great increase of Mellons.

Pompions
and Cow-
cumbers
multiplied

When your Mellons are as big as Tennis Balls, then if you nip off at a joynt, all the shoots that are beyond them, the Mellons will grow exceeding great; for then

Mellons
to grow
great.

then the sap doth not run any more at waste. But some hold, that you shall have greater Mellons though not so many, if you suffer their shoots to runne on without earthing the knots; and then, when you see your Mellons of the bignesse of Tennis balls (as before) then nip off at a joynt, all the shoots that are beyond the Mellons; but meddle not with the chief runner. This of Mr. *Nicholson* Gardiner. Lay your young Mellons upon Ridge-tiles, to keep them from the ground, and for reflection.

Early
straw-
berries.

36. Make a high bank, slopewise like a penthouse, that openeth to the Sun, and is by some means defended

fended from all hurtful winds: plant your Strawberries therein, and water them with the infusion of some apt dung, now and then, when the weather is dry.

37. Bow down the branches of Roses, having buds upon them, into a vessel of wood pitched, standing within the ground, to keep them long upon the stalk, or to prevent frosts if you see cause.

Roses to
bear late,
and from
frost.

38. *Quere*, What Pigeons dung and bloud, applyed to the rootes of Roses, or Carnations, will do, in the forwarding of their bearing.

Early Ro-
ses and
Carnati-
ons.

39. Plant Roses, according to the manner set
D down

Early
Roses.

down for Strawberries,
before (*Num. 36.*) to have
them before all others.

Carots,
parsneps,
and Tur-
neps kept
long.

40. Make a Lay of sand,
and a Lay of carot rooses,
cutting away the toppes close
to the root, with some of the
small ends of the carots, do
this in October or Novemb.
in dry weather: and about
the last of December where
there is no frost, unpack
them again, and if you
will then keep them longer,
you must pare off the shoot-
ing at the upper end of the
root, and then lay them in
sand. This out of *Gardiners*
Kitchin-Garden, printed
1599. So of Parsneps and Tur-
neps.

Roses and
flowers
backward.

41. *Quare*, if binding
the bark somewhat hard with

a packthred, or rather with Brawn-bands, will not keep roses, and other flowers and fruits, long from blowing, by staying the sap from rising.

Quare, of doing thus after the rose is new budded.

42. To have routes prosper and grow great, you must trench your dung about the depth of your root which you would sow, and if the root once get into the dung, then it forketh, and gathereth *fibras*, whereas otherwise it will grow wholly into a long, round, and fair root, of Mr. *Andrew Hill*.

Roots long and great.

43. But if you desire to multiply your seed, not respecting the routes, then mix your dung first well rotted with good mold,

Seeds to multiply.

and therein sow your seeds and they will encrease much: so as for seeds the dung must lye in the top, and for rootes in the bottom. By Mr. *Andrew Hill*.

Large Carrots, or
parsneps.

43. Gather your carot or parsnep seeds, &c. from the highest spiring branches, and out of some friends Garden, where you may be sure of the best; sow these seeds about March; or April: and at drawing time choose the fairest roots of all other; cut off their tops somewhat low, and set them againe, and then let them seed the next yeare; then take the seedes from the highest toppes and sow them, and so shall you have most faire and large rootes.

This

This of Mr. *Hunt*, the good horseman.

44. Take off the tops as far as the green goeth, viz. till you come to the wood, from Carnation, Gilliflowers, &c. slit them upward thorough the nethermost joynt, thrusting between the joynts some fine searced earth, made first into pap; and with the same pap close the ends round about as big as a Walnut: make holes in your pots, and put in your tops so earthed; these do seldome or never faile. By *Mistris Hill*. Also, the old root is here preserved, and you may carry these tops thus earthed 100. miles in a box. *Quere*, if this secret will not also extend

A new planting of Carnations, wall-flowers, & stock gilliflowers.

Plants to carry far.

to stock Gilliflowers, Wallflowers, &c.

Branches
to root.

45. Cut off a bough from any tree; and two inches from the bottom, take away the bark round about, prick it into the ground, and it will grow. *Quare.*

To kill
Wormes,

46. In the end of February or March, wet the ground first, and about eight or nine of the clock at night, by candle-light, gather up all the Wormes in dishes, and so you may destroy them.

Rich mold

47. A Rich mold for a Garden: See among the Trees. *Numb. 29.*

When to
set or sow.

48. Set or sow Kernels in November, Nuts in February, stones of fruit in March, all in the increase of

of the Moon.

49. *Quere*, Of graffing roses, the splicing way, and so of thyme, rosemary, hyssope, &c. to be grafted in this manner, either one upon another, or graffing them upon the boughes or branches of trees, if happily they will take.

One plant upon another, or upon a tree.

50. Whether the colour, sent, or tast, may be altered in a Flower or Hearb, by Art, see the Title, *Trees and Plants*, Num. 90.

Colour, sent, or taste of a flower altered.

51. Instead of priv^{et} hedges about a quarter, I commend a Fence made with lath or sticks, thinly placed, and after graced with dwarf apple, and plumme Trees, spread abroad upon the sticks.

Fence of fruit trees.

D 4 52. When

White-
thorn
hedge.

upright

outward

Carnation
seed to ga-
ther.

52. When you would have a strong and speedy White-thorne hedge about your garden, set your plant high and sloping, and not flat, after the common manner. Prick in the cuttings, with the slope side downward, that the raine may not get in between the Wood and the Bark. Weed these hedges twice every yeare, and as the sprowts do grow of some length, let them be platted or brayded upward from the ditch; defend them from Cattel with a dry or dead hedge.

53. Let Carnations or Gilliflowers shed their leaves, and leave the cods standing upon the root till

till the end of October, viz. so long as you may for the danger of frost: then cut off the stems with the cods upon them; stick them upright in some dry place in an upper roome, and so let them rest untill the Spring, then sow them. Your Carnation seed will prove a faire large pink, and bear in Carnation time; by S.

54. Your Coleflower seed will not ripen till Michaelmas, or a week after; let it stand so long or longer, if you feare not frost, before you gather the seeds, which grow in yellow cups; and being ripe, are also yellow themselves.

Be sure you gather the cups before the seeds be shed;

Coleflower seed to gather & to plant.

Coleflow-
er to beare
late.

shed; put these seeds with
their cups or cods in a box,
but cover not the box, and
keep the box in some place
from the frost: prick them
in about the full of the
Moon in April, when cold
weather is spent: remove
them when they have got-
ten four leaves, and in the
full of the Moon in any
case. Remove some of them
in several moneths, and so
you may save them grow-
ing with Coleflowers till
Christmas. Your ground
cannot be too rich for
them; the best removing is
not till June and July, and
those of least growth, are
best to remove late, to beare
in Winter. Cover each
Coleflower in frosty wea-
ther,

ther, every night with two of their great leaves, fastned in two places, with two wooden pricks. Do this also in cold gloomy dayes, when the sun shineth not.

55. Graft the branches of Carnations the splicing way, as in small twigges of Trees, placing upon each branch a several coloured flower, but let the branches which you graft, be woody enough. By S.

Divers
carnations
in one
root.

56. Cause large Carnation pots to be made, viz. double in bignesse to the usual pots, let them have ranks of sloping holes, of the bignesse of ones finger, each rank one inch distant from another. Set in the midst of the pot a Carnation,

Stately
pots for
carnations
As before
Num. 29.

Birds,
beasts,
pyramides
&c. to
grow
speedily.

tion, or a Lilly, and in every of the holes, a plant of thyme or hyssop; keep the thyme or hyssop as it groweth, even with clipping, or in the forme of frets or borders, and set these pots upon faire pillars in your Garden, to make a beautiful shew. Also, you may either of stone or wood, make pyramides, losinges, circles, pentagons, or any forme of beast or fowle, in wood, or burnt clay, full of slope holes (as before) in Gilliflower pots; these being planted with hearbes, will very speedily grow greene, according to the forme they are planted in: And in this manner may you in two yeares space, make a
high

high pyramid of thyme ; or
 rosemary. In hot weather
 they would be shaded with
 some strained canvas from
 the sun, * and watered now
 and then by some artificial
 meanes. Also, a fret or
 border may be cut out in
 wood or lead, and after pla-
 ced in a Garden when the hy-
 sopo or thyme sides are grown
 to some height to be let tho-
 rough the cuts, and alwayes
 after kept by clipping, accor-
 ding to the work of the bor-
 der, or fret: let the earth
 settle well before you sow
 your seeds; water with an in-
 fusion of dung, or good
 earth, because otherwise the
 earth within your molds will
 spend, and then your plants
 will decay.

* See after
 in Num. 84

Delicate
 frets or
 borders.

The wood
 may be
 laid in
 some oyle
 colour.

Earth
 strength-
 ned.

To sow
Anniseeds
in England

to 57. Sow English Anniseeds when the Moon is at the full in February; or any time between the full and the change; if frosts will not suffer you to take the full Moon; hatch them into the ground, with a rake stricken thick upon them; then strew new horse-dung thinly upon the ground, to defend the seedes from the frost. These will ripen about Bartholomewtide; then respecting the Moon as before, sow againe, and these seedes will be ripe sooner than those which were sown in February. These seedes will also come up well, being self-sown, only break up the ground about them when they begin

gin to ripen. That ground which you would sow in February, breake up about Michaelmas; let it lye and crumble all the Winter: then when you meane to sow, stir it up againe, that it may be mellow; for, the mellowe the better. A black rich mellow ground is best, and they like well in a rich dunged ground: Proved by S.

58. Having well earthed your Artichocks, then strew upon them some fresh horfdung, one inch in thicknesse, and so leave them all the winter: By 23.56.

Artichocks
frō frosts.

59. Sow Onion seeds in February, within eight dayes after the full at the farthest (but the nearer the full

Oniō seeds
ordered.

full, the better, so all will
go to seed, or head, and not
grow to scallions: after you
have sowed them, cover
them as you did your Annis
seeds, before in *Num. 57.*

By S.

60. Sow the early Pease
as near Midsummer as the
Moon will suffer, if you
would have them come a-
bout six weeks after Micha-
elmas: but if you would
have them ripe in May,
then sow them in the be-
ginning of September,
somewhat before or after,
as the Moon will give you
leave: at the full is good,
or three dayes before the
full, and till eight dayes af-
ter the full, is also good:
these will be ripe in May.

Make

Early and
late Pe-
cods.

Sow N. 74.

Make your holes about one
 inch and a halfe deepe;
 wherein you set your pease;
 let the ground be rich, mel-
 low, and ordered *as before*,
 (*numb. 57.*) In Annis seeds;
 beare them up with stickes,
 as they do the Garden-pease;
 cover them after they be set
 with new horsdung about
 halfe an inch thick all over;
 and (if you may possibly)
 plant them so, as that
 they may be defended from
 the North, and North-
 east, by reason of some hedge
 or wall. *Quare*, of cove-
 ring them with unsleakt lime
 powdered, after they have
 been steeped in some apt li-
 quor a convenient time;
 by S.

61. Sow Coliander seeds

E

in

Colianders
 to sow.

in February, respecting the Moon as in Annis seedes; (*Num.* 57.) but they need no dunging. By 8.

Sap of Briony, to gather.

62. In April make a deep overthwart cut or gash into a Briony root; taking away the earth first from it; put in a Gooe-quill a little under the slit, sloping the quill at the end which you thrust into the root; but first make a hole with your knife to get in the quill; and so you may gather great store of the water of Briony, placing a Receiver under the quill; By 8.

Roses to beare late.

63. *Quere*, If one may not prevent the early budding of the Rose, by cross-hacking the bark (as in trees to kill moles, or to stay

stay their sap from rising.)

64. You may multiply many rootes from a province rose, and the double musk-rose, (*quare*, of Carnations) if you buy a grafted rose tree, that hath gotten many sprowts from the place grafted, and setting the root so as the body may lye sloping near the earth: then lay as many of the branches as you may conveniently into the earth, loosing every slip a little from the body, and pricking with an aule about the joynt that is next the slip, from whence many sprowts will issue. And thus may you have great store of Province roses without grafting in the bud,

Roses and
carnations
multiplied

bood
or about
wood

or about
wood
or about

because each of them standeth upon his owne roote; whereas the bud is maintained from one Roote, which also maintaineth many other branches. *By S. See before in numb. 53.*

Good
seeds to
know.

65. Put some of your seeds in a sawcer of faire water, let it a while upon a Chafingdish of Coales; and if they be good, they will sprout in a short time; else not.

Seeds to
sprout
speedily.

66. *Quere,* In what time seeds may be made to grow in earth, moystened with warme water now, and then, and the same placed in a warme roome, over a Fornace, with a small temperate heate under the same.

67. Re-

67. Remove a Plant of stock gilliflowers when it is a little woodded, and not too Greene, and water it presently; do this three dayes after the full, and remove it twice more before the change. Do this in barren ground, and likewise three dayes after the new full Moone, remove againe; and then remove once more before the change: Then at the third full Moon, viz. eight dayes after, remove againe, and set it in very rich ground, and this will make it to bring forth a double flower; but if your stock-gilliflowers once spindle, then you may not remove them. Also, you must shade your
E 3 plant

Single
flowers
doubled.

See R. 83.
2nd part.

plant with boughs for three or four dayes after the first removing; and so of Pinks, Roses, Daylies, Featherfew, &c. that grow single with long standing. In removing, breake not the least root. Make Tulipees double in this manner. Some think by cutting them at every full Moone before they beare, to make them at length to beare double.

Tulipees
double.

Num. 71.

Miseltoe
to finde.

68. By sitting upon a hill late in an evening, near a Wood, in a few nights a fire-drake will appeare, marke where it lighteth, and there you shall finde an Oake with Missetoe therein, at the Root whereof there is a Misse-childe, where-

Missetchild

in some great arme thereof,
of halfe an inch, or an inch
deep, fill it with earth, sow
therein some Rosemary
seeds, Wall-flower, Carna-
tion, or other seeds; and
these will grow first in the
earth, and after root in the
sap of the Trees, and seem
in time as if they were graf-
fed.

Stock gil-
lifflovers
to conti-
nue.

71. Remove both double
and single stock-gilliflow-
ers, when they are halfe a
foot high, and then they
will stand fix or seaven years:
whereas otherwise they will
decay very speedily. See be-
fore, Numb. 67.

To re-
move
rooted
plants.

72. If you remove any
rooted plants of Herbe or
flower, though it be some-
what forward in the Sum-
mer,

mer, so as you do it in the evening, after the heat is past, and plant it presently, and water it, there is no danger of the parching heat of the sunne the next day. But in any case heave up the Earth with the Root carefully, so as you do not breake the least sprigge of any root: for then the sap goeth out of the Plant, and it perisheth. This way you may recover great Gilliflower roots, and others, without danger, by S.

73. Cut your Roses after they have done bearing, so soone as the Moone will give you leave, viz. the fourth, fifth, or sixth day after the change, and so you shall have store of Roles again about

Roses to
bear twice.

Hedge and
Arbour
when to
cut.

Early
Peascods.
See N. 60.

Gilder-
land roses.

about Michaelmas, or after.
Take heed you cut no
branch of a Rose so low, as
that you leave no leading
branches upon it: for that
will hinder the bearing of
the Roses exceedingly. It is
also good in the after-said
dayes after the change, to
cut any Hedge, Arbour, &c.
to make it grow the better.
By S.

74. If you would have
Peascods before all men,
sow the early pease in August,
three dayes before the full
Moon, or within six dayes
after, and these will come very
early; By S.

75. How to plant the
Gelderland rose, see among
Trees and Plants, *namely*
119.

76. How

76. How to have Onion seeds, Annis seeds; and other seedes, to keepe full and plump, see among Trees: Numb. 134.

Seeds full
& plump.

77. Sow at every wane before Midsommer, to have Radishes unseeded, and one under another; but at Midsommer wane sowe Radish, Spynage, &c. but once; to grow till winter unseeded; Proved by Tomkins the Gardiner.

Radish &
Spinage.

78. The double Piony and Flowerdeluce, will grow of their own seed. By Tomkins.

Piony and
Flower-
deluce.

79. Lime beaten to powder, and mixed with corn, before it be sown, preventeth Rooks, and other fowle, from devouring the same.

Seeds frō
devouring

same. By my Cousin Matthews
of Wales; *Quare*, If it do not
also help to enrich.

Grapes
kept long.
Prove this
in cherries,
clusters of
raisins, figs

80. Gather your Grapes, as
before, num. 69. dry them in a
stove, till the faint water be
spent, and so you may keep
them all the yeare for your
table. *Quare*, If they will not
plump up againe at any time
in warm water. *Quare*, of
drying all manner of apples,
plummes, pearces, &c. this
way, for lasting. Before num.
69.

Strawber-
ries large.

81. As soone as your
Strawberries have done
bearing, cut them down to
the ground, and as often as
they spire, crop them, till
towards the Spring, when
you would have them to
proceed towards bearing:
now

now and then as you cut them, strew the fine powder of dried Cow-dung (*quere* of Pidgeons dung) upon them, and water them when there is cause. Field strawberries, this way, will grow two inches about in bignesse, as I am credibly enformed. Enrich Carnation pots this way.

*After in
Num. 85.*

82. To water your pyramides, pentagons, globes, beasts, &c. made of wood, or lead, and overgrowne with hearbes, *as before in num. 56.* let there be placed a long and large pipe of Lead, or tinne plate, reaching from the bottome to the top; let the bottome be soldered up, and let it have divers holes in the sides, as a rea-

Watering
artificial.

reasonable distance: then
have an exceeding large
funnel of tin plate, to let in
to the pipe at your pleasure
to receive so much raine as
will water the same suffici-
ently; and when it raineth
not, you may also water
thereby with some rain-water
kept of purpose.

Arbour
20ft.
Inclined

83. *Quere*, If Pompions
planted in large pots, will
not grow and beare fruit:
for then you may have an
Arbour of them in an open
terras, leades, or gutter, ha-
ving a frame to support the
fruit. Enrich the earth, as
before, *Num.* 83. now and
then, to nourish the plant the
better.

Musk-
Mellon to
prosper.

84. *Quere*, If Musk-mel-
lons will not grow, and
bear

beare in such pots, for so in
a Leads or terras, the sunne
will shine strongly upon
them, and you may defend
frosts and cold winds by
streining of canvas: water
the pots with rain-water
put into other pannes,
wherein you may place
these pots when you want
rain.

85. Cut your Roses when
they are ready to bud in an
apt time of the Moon, and
they will begin to bud,
when other Roses have
done bearing: this is an
excellent secret, if frosts
happen in budding time:
for so may you have store of
Roses, when others shall
have few or none, and may
then be sold at a high rate.

This

Roses late
to 5. 10. 12.

flowers
Roses late

This I proved the 18th. of March 1606. being a few dayes after the change, upon divers standards at *Bednall-green*, being extremely ripped with frosts, in budding time, and many of them did yeeld me great store of Roses, when the rest of my Garden did in a manner fail.

Store of
Roses.

86. Cut your Rose-standards in the twelve dayes, and not before: so they will beare exceeding well. *Proved often by Garret the Apothecary, and Pigot the Gardener.*

Flowers
from frost.

87. Towards Winter, new earth your Gilliflowers, Carnations, and such other flowers as you would defend from the violence
of

of Winter; then whelme
carnation pots that are bot-
tomlesse upon them, or ha-
ving a great hole in the bot-
tome: and by this meanes,
neither the sharp windes,
nor the frost, can easily
pierce to their roots. I hold
this to be a good course for
the defence of Artichocks in
Winter.

Artichocks
from frost.

88. You may keep bun-
ches of Grapes that are
sound and well gathered,
in stone pots, covering
them carefully with sand.

Grapes
kept.

Secrets

TO choose ground for a Hop Garden, you must be sure it be not a moorish or wet soyle (though such perhaps may content a wild Hop) but a dry ground, if it be rich, mellow and gentle, is absolutely best. Yet a light mold (though never so rich) is unapt for this purpose, for the heaviest ground will bear the greatest weight of Hops. Place your Garden so as the Sun may have free access to it, either all day, or warmest part of the day. It must be guarded also from the wind, either naturally defended by hills, which is best; or artificially by Trees: but your Trees must stand aloofe, lest the shadow of them reach the Hops, or drop wet upon them, which will destroy all. About the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, take your roots from some Garden where they are yearly cut, and where the hills are raised high (for there the roots will be greatest) let each root be nine or ten inches long, let there be three joynts in every root; and of the last year's springing; but be sure no wild hops cumber the ground, which cannot be distinguished by the root, but by the fruit or stalk.

Secrets in the ordering of Trees and Plants.



Ogs and cats
applied to
the roots of
trees before
the sap rise,

Dogs and
cats to the
roots.

have recovered many old de-
caying trees, shred them.

2. Divers wayes for the
enriching of a ground, where-
of to make an Orchard, see
among *Flowers*, Numb. 1, 2,

Rich
ground.

3, 4, 5.

3. Gravelly ground is to
F 2 be

Ground
enriched.

be dunged with chalk, and chalky with gravel, for lack of dung. T. T.

Box tree
planted.

4. Strip away the leaves from the boxen flippe, and winde not the stemme, but set it whole without winding. T. T.

Bayes to
plant.

5. Every slip of a bay tree will grow: strip off the great leaves, and set them in March, when the sappe beginneth to rise.

Eldern to
plant.

6. Every plant of an Eldern will grow. T. T.

Ground
enriched.

7. Sand enricheth a clay ground, and clay a sandy ground.

Poplar to
grow.

8. Every slip of the Poplar tree will grow.

Treesto
bush in
the top.

9. All Trees which you would have to grow thick at the top, and to bush there

there, cut or proin them in May: for they spring more in June and July, than all the year before or after.

10. Plant Cheries in October, November, January and February. T. T.

Cherries
when to
plant.

11. Plant Quince Trees in October, November, February and March. T. T.

Quinces
when to
plant.

12. Set Hasels and Peare Trees in October, November, February and March. T. T.

Hasels and
Pear trees
when to
plant.

13. Set Apple cornels evermore the end; that is next the root downward, five fingers breadth between every cornel; moysten them often with water by sprinkling, and set the cornels in March. T. T.

Apple
cornels
set.

14. Set Plumstones in November, six or eight inches

Plum-
stones set.

Pine apple
cornels set.

ches deep in the earth. T. T.

15. Set the Pine-apple cornel (first steeped in water three dayes) in *October*, *November*, *February*, and *March*, four inches deep.

Peach
stones set.

16. Set Peach-stones the sharp end downward, in *November*, four or five inches deep. T. T.

Springs &
Plants set.

17. Set springs and plants in harvest.

Branches
to root
in the
ground.

18. If a Plant put forth many stalkes or branches from the root, and you would have each branch to root, then bear up the earth about them to some reasonable height, either with tiles or brickbats; and in that earth, every branch will root. (*Quare*, if your branch will root at any part

part but in a joynt, about the which also, with a great aule you must pricke many holes even to the wood,) This is a necessary secret in all such plants as be straight and stiffe, and not apt to bow, or to be laid along within the earth. By Mr. Pointer.

19. How to recover an old decaying tree or Vine, with blood, and pigeons dung, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 34.

Old tree
or vine
recovered.

20. An Orchard of dwarf-trees, that may be defended from all frosts, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 32.

Orchard
of dwarf-
trees.

21. How to have early fruit, see among the *Flowers*, Numb. 33.

Early fruit

Fruit
growing
long.

Blossoms
f. 6 frosts.

22. Plant Dwarfse Trees, and when the fruit is almost ripe, bow down their branches with their fruit upon them, into great earthen pots, or pitched tubs, either with bottomes, or without bottomes, the pots or tubs standing in the Earth; then cover them with boards and earth from the sun, and the sap of the Tree will keep them growing a long time, as I suppose. Prove this in greene fruit, ripe fruit, and almost ripe fruit; also in the blooming time, if you feare frosts bow downe the branches with the blossoms, as before to defend them in May, from the injury of the weather: and by this help you may

may happily have fruit, when others shall want.

23. Put a Vine branch thorough a basket in December, chuse such a one as is like to beare grapes; fill the basket with earth, and when the Grapes are ripe, cut off the branch under the basket: keep the basket abroad, whil't the weather is warme; and within doors in cold weather, in a convenient place: Prove this in plummess and cherries, &c.

Grapes
growing
long upon
the Vine.

Plums and
Cherries
growing
long.

24. Make divers holes with a croe of iron ^{in the ground} round about the bodies of your Trees; and about Alhallontide, pour Oxe blood into the holes, cover them with earth, and this will make your

Trees to
prosper.

Apricots
to prosper.

your trees to prosper well.
Probatum in Apricot trees,
By Mr. *Andr. Hill*. If you
do this at the Spring, the
smell of the blood will of-
fend you; and therefore
this practice is best for the
Winter season.

Speedy
woods.

25. Plant the shoots of
Sallow, Willow, Alder, and
of all swift growing trees,
being of seven yeares
growth, sloping off both
the ends one way, and lay-
ing the sloped ends to-
wards the ground, let them
be of the length of a billet,
bury them a reasonable
depth in the ground, and
they will put forth seven
or eight branches, each of
which will become a tree in
a short time. I take moyst
grounds

grounds to be best for this purpose: thus you may have speedy growing woods.

26. To make any branch of a tree to root, see among the *Flowers*, numb. 45.

Branches
to root.

27. Mixe green Cowdung and urine together, wash the trees with a brush so high as you think meet, once in two or three months, and it will keep the trees from barking with beasts, conies, &c. and the same doth also destroy the canker.

Trees frō
Barking
or canker.

28. Take of the rich crust of one acre of ground, and therewith you may make any Garden, or Orchard ground, that is but a foot deep in goodnesse, of what

Rich mold
for Or-
chard or
Garden.

what depth you please to make the rootes of your trees to prosper the better.

Depth for
trees.

29. In high grounds and sandy, set Trees deepe; in low grounds, and watry, plant them shallow; the shallower the better. By *Master Hill*. But by *Taverner*, you must set your Trees so, that the rootes may spread in the upper crust, which is the fruitful part of the earth; This crust in some grounds is two foot; in some three foot; in some one foot; and in some but halfe a foot deep: see the reason more at large, in his book, page 34.

Proining
of trees.

30. Lop, top, and proin all Trees in *January*, in the wane of the Moone, and pare

pare them over in *March* :
so shall the bark cover his
stock the sooner.

31. Slit the bark of all trees
that are bark-bound, in *Fe-*
bruary, or *March*, in the en-
crease of the Moon.

Trees
bark-
bound,
helped.

32. Refuse to grasse,
plant, remove, lop, top,
proin, to slit the barks of
trees, or set or sow cornels,
nurs or stones, in weather
frosty or watry, and when
the wind shall be East or
North, or North-east. Yea,
the best Oake felled under
such a winde, will prove
but wind-shaken timber.

Ill wea-
ther for
Orchard
works.

33. Small Crabstock of
three inches about, or lesse,
may be grafted.

Oak when
not to be
felled.

34. Peare stocke, and
white thorne stockes of the
same

Bignesse of
crabstock.

Bignesse of
Pear stock
and white
thorne.

same scantling, all of them about the length of twelve or twenty four inches.

Bignesse of
wild chery
stock.

35. Wild chery stocks, three, four, or five foot long, and three inches about, little more, or lesse.

White
plum-
stocks.

36. White plum-stocks would be of the same bignesse.

When a
stock is to
be grafted.

37. When the stock is able to put forth in one yeare a shoot of a yard long, then is it of strength sufficient to bear a Cions, for then it sheweth to like the ground well; otherwise, it will never prove a fair tree.

White
thorne no
stock for
peare or
warden;
good for a
medlar.

38. A Peare or Warden grafted upon a white thorne, will be small, hard, cap-pard, and spotted; but a Medlar may well be grafted

fed upon a white thorne. *Taverner.*

39. The suckers of Quince trees, and Filberds, will prove well being planted. *Taverner.*

Suckers
planted.

40. For Chestnuts and Wallnuts, set the nuts only. *Taverner.*

Nuts set.

Rules for inoculation, or grafting in the bud.

41. **I**F you graft in the bud, be careful to close the same well in the bottome of the scocheon; for there the sap riseth that maketh it to take. By *Andr. Hill.*

1 Close
well in the
bottom.

42. From the eight of June untill the 24 is the best time

2 Time of
grafting.

time to graft in the bud in plums and cherries, but especially in Apricots; but the surest rule is to do this work when you find the bark to come easily from the body.

3 Instru-
ment to
graft with.

43. Two parts of three in a Goof-quil taken away in breadth, is an apt tool to take off a bud withall, without danger of hurting the bud. By Master Pointer. Some commend a rool of Ivory; some do only slip off the bud and the bark together.

4 Looking-
wife.

44. Grafting, by taking off a bud losenge-wise, and setting the same in another like place upon a stock, is good. By Master Pointer. This is done at such time,

as

as is fit to graft in the cions.

45. When your bud takes, then in March after, cut off all that groweth above it, stripping away all the buds that put forth: and that which remaineth serveth to leade up the branch of the bud to keepe it straight, and to defend it from breaking with the wind.

5 What to do when the bud taketh.

46. If you graft two or three buds upon one tree, and they all do take, maintain only the lowest, and preserve and strengthen the same with some neither branch, as before in *num* 45.

6 The lowest bud maintained.

47. A Cherry prospereth well upon a Plumme stock; but not *contra*: and there-

7 A cherry upon a plum-tree.

G

fore,

fore, if you graft a Cherry in the bud upon a branch, or bough, of a Plumtree that doth beare, you may make the same Tree to beare both Plums and Cherries. *Proved by Mr. Hill.*

8 Grafting
compasses.

48. A pair of Compasses made flat at the ends, and sharp with edges, is an apt instrument to cut away the bark for inoculation, both for a true breadth and distance all at once. And so likewise with the same you may take off the bud, truly to fit the same place again in the stock; some Compasses are made flat at one end, and sharp at the other.

9 Gelly
preserved
in the
stock.

49. You must have care in this grafting, not to hurt or bruise the gelly next the stock

stock which must minister sap to your bud.

50. Also when you have taken off your bud, clip the sides of the bark whereon the bud standeth, with a pair of Scissors, very even; in a square form; or rather somewhat longer than broad: for if you cut the Bark at the ends with a knife, laying the inside upon any board, you will hurt the gelly in the inside, and then the bud will never take.

10 Gelly in the bud preserved.

51. Make the place ready for inoculation, and remove not your bud before you mean to place it, for taking of too much ayre.

11 Bud to take no ayre.

52. When you have cut down the bark on either side,

12 How to slit the bark.

side, and likewise at the top, leave the bottome of the bark whole, and then slip down the bark; and between the barke and the Tree, put in the bud, and bind the loose barke of the Tree upon your bud, and by this meanes your grafting will take more certainly. The lesser your slit is, and the closer that your bud fitteth the slit, it is the likelier to take.

13 What
buds are
best.

53. Take off your bud from a sprig of the last years shoot, for that is best for this purpose; By Mr. Andr. Hill.

14 How to
slit the
bark,

54. Make an overthwart cut at the bottome, and then begin your slit upward, putting up your bud from the

the bottome of your slit;
closing well at the bottome;
This is contrary to the com-
mon course, which begin-
neth at the top, with a slit
downward.

Grafting of a Cions.

55. **A** Tool of Ebony,
or Box, is bet-
ter to open the bark than a
toole of Iron, if you would
graft a cions betweene the
bark and the tree. By Master
Pointer: for *Mars* tainteth the
sap presently.

1 Grafting
tool.

56. Grafting whipstocke
wise, and letting in the ci-
ons into the stock by a slit,
is good for young Trees,
that spring upon stones, or
pip.

2 Splicing
way.

pippins, being of three or foure yeares growth, and not above. Some call this the splicing way.

3 Cleaving
the body.

57. Grafting upon a old tree, by cutting off the head, and one inch from the center by striking in a small Iron wedge, and as it cleaveth by following the same with your knife; and so on either side, placing of a cions, sap to sap; this is a way of grafting used by Master Pointer of Twickenham.

4 Low
grafting.

58. Graft within a foot of the ground, if you would have the fruit to grow low; and easie to be gathered; and this is also thought a fit way to make your cions to take, because the sap riseth speedily to the cions.

59. Graft

to 59. Graft your cions on that side the stock, where it may take least hurt with the south-west wind (because it is the most common, and the most violent wind that bloweth in the spring, and summer:) so as that wind may blow it to the stock, and not from the stock.

5 On which side to graft.

to 60. If you would have faire and kindly Cherry trees, set the stones of cherries, of the same kind as your bud or cions is of, and at three or foure yeares, you may graft thereon, according to the manner spoken of before, in Numb. 57. viz. great Cherries, upon stocks that carry great cherries.

6 How to have large Cherries.

91. Some think it good,

7 What cions is best

that your cions have some of the former years shoot with it, that it may be the stronger to graft, and abide to be put close into the stock; and perhaps it will forward the same in bearing.

§ 11. 22.
2^d part.

8 Cions
put in
close.

62. It is the best way, to put in your cions in the grafting as close and straight as you may: neither are you here to fear the pinching of the stocke, unlesse it be where you graft in a deep clift of a large body.

9 The ci-
ons made
the stock.

63. So likewise you may graft upon a bearing bough of an Apple tree, a contrary Apple; and when that cions is grown great enough to receive another graft, you may graft a contrary fruit thereon; but an Apple cions doth

doth not agree with a Peare stocke, (not *e contra*) nor a Plumme upon an Apple or peare stock, neither will any Cions of a Fruit Tree take upon an Elme stocke; proved by Master Hill.

Upon what stock to graft.

64. A Quince may well be grafted upon a Medlar stock: and a Medlar will grow, but not prosper so well upon a Quince stocke, because the Cions will outgrow the stock; proved by Master Hill.

10 Quinces upon a Medlar.

65. Unlessse the uttermost rind or barke of your stocke be very gentle and thin, it is best to slit the same along: but hurt not the innermost barke when you graft between the bark and the tree. By Mr. An. Hill.

11 Bark when to slit.

66. Be-

12 Preparing the cions.

66. Before you graft your cions, take away a little of the uppermost barke on either side the edge, but hurt not the greenish part.

13 When to graft deep.

67. If your bark and cions are both straight, then may you graft the deeper into the stock, *viz.* four inches, and that is a very sure way to make the Cions to take, so as you joyne sap to sap well; but if either the stock or cions be crooked, then two inches are sufficient. By Mr. Andr. Hill.

14 Grafting at Christmas

68. You may graft an Apple cions at *Christmas*; so as you graft the same very deepe into the stock, *viz.* four inches, or three at the least, and close it well: for, though the sap rise not, yet the

the moisture of the stock is
sufficient to preserve the ci-
ons, until the sap do rise, pro-
ved by Mr. And. Hill. 157

69. Long Moss, well
bound about the head of your
stock, and of an inch or more
in thickness, is sufficient a-
lone to keep out both wind
and water from the stock
where the cions is let in. This
must be repaired again at Mid-
summer.

70. Close your Cions
with red or green wax, ha-
ving a little butter therein a-
bout the slit: and this both
keepeth out the wind, and
maketh the sap to creep un-
der, and cover the slit the
sooner.

71. A peach may well
be grafted or inoculated in

150 Graft
bound
with moss

16. Closing
the cions.

postea 74.

17 Peach
upon
plumstock

a plumme stocke, and will thrive better than upon his own stock.

18 One tree let into another.

72. If two Trees grow together, that be apt to be grafted one into another, then let one branch into another workmanly joyning sap to sap.

19 Length of a cions.

73. If you have three or foure good buds next the foot of the cions, that cions is long enough to be grafted; and so you may make divers cions of one branch, where you cannot get plenty of cions.

20 Artificial wax to close with.

74. Close all your incisions upon small and young stocks, with a mixture consisting of green wax, or red wax; and if your wax be old, melt the same, and adde

adde some fresh turpentine thereto, or else you may use pitch instead of wax, adding Turpentine: but let there be alwayes in your wax, one fifth, or one sixth part of butter, to keep the same supple; and when you have applyed this salve close to the joynts, then strew thereon the fine powder of dryed earth, which you must have alwayes ready; and that keepeth it hard in the sun-shine: This is the onely composition to make the bark to cover the stock. You must first after your grafting, binde the stock and the cions together, with the bands of Brawne, and then lay your tempered wax thereon, and

21 How to
carry a
cions far.

and if the bands continue
whole, you shall cut it in sun-
der about August following;
by Andr. Hill.

75. You may carry your
cions in this manner, a long
journey without endange-
ring them: First, wax over
the ends with the artificial
wax, (mentioned before in
Numb. 74.) then role them
up in great store of greene
Mosse moystened, and tye
them, and then put them
into a case or box of wood,
and so carry them; By Andr.
Hill: You may keep a cions
fourteen dayes or 3 weekes
in grafting time, so as it be
done before March, by
sticking the same in your
window onely, and some
will have the ends of them
dipped

dipped in the compounded wax, as before in *Numb. 74.*

76. Alwayes be careful when you graft upon your stocks the splicing way, that your stocke be of as large a kind of fruit, or larger than the Cions, or else it will not be able to feed the Cions: or else you must graft upon larger stocks, if the cions be of a large fruit, and the stock but of a small fruit.

22 Upon large fruited stocks.

77. Plant an Apricot in the midst of other plumme-Trees round about it, at a convenient distance; then in an apt season, bore thorough your plum-Trees, and let in to every one of them, one or two of the branches of your Apricot tree, thorough

23 Many Apricot Trees of one.

rough those holes, taking away the barke on both sides of your branches which you let in, joyning sap to sap, and lute the holes up with tempered loame; and when they are well knit, the next year cut off the branch from the Apricot Tree: and so you have gotten many Apricot Trees out of one. Take away in time all the head of your Plum Tree, and all other branches, maintaining onely that which is gotten from the Apricot. But some commend rather the letting in of a branch of one Tree, into the other, workmanly, for the more certain kinde of grafting.

24 Obser-
vation in
stock.

78. Plant every stocke
with

with one leading branch, at the least, to carry up the sap: and after your stocke hath growne one year, and maketh good shew of liking the ground, then graft your cions upon it, leaving one or two leaders; but none so high as to overtop your cions: and when your cions is well taken, then cut away your leaders, and all other spires; and so your cions will prosper exceedingly.

By *Andr. Hill.*

79. Some hold opinion, that if when others begin to graft in the slit, you do then cut off the head of your stock, leaving one branch near the head to lead the sap, and then after cold weather is all past, if

25 Head-
ing of
stocks, and
grafting
after.

H you

you graft in the slit, that so your stock and cions will prosper far better, then if you had grafted the same in the slit at the first. By *Andr. Hill.*

But then you must remember to take away the leader, that the sap may more plentifully feede the cions.

26 When
to cut
down a
cions.

80. Some doe cut off all their cions in the Winter, *viz.* either in *November*, or *December*, and then lay them in earth; and in the new Moone of *March*, or *April*, they graft them, and they prove exceeding well, perswading themselves, that no knife is so sharpe, but that it will hurt the barke or gelly of the cions, if the
cions

cions should be cut downe when the sap is up. This of Mr. Colborne, who commendeth this course, upon long experience. And if you graft those cions upon such forward trees, as have put out their sap very plentifully, they will prosper exceeding well; because being hungry, and almost starved for want of nourishment, they take hold of the sap that ariseth from the stock, very eagerly.

116 what stock to graft.

81. Note, that your stocks may put forth buds, yea, small leaves; and yet you may safely graft upon them.

27 Stocks when to graft.

82. If you would have your stocks of your young
H 2 grafted

28 Stocks to prosper.

grafted Trees to prosper, and grow exceedingly, then suffer the water-boughs to grow up with the stock, till the bodies be as big as your arme, and then prune them at your pleasure. for by this meanes the sap doth rise more lustily, when it hath many branches to draw from the root.

29 Late
grafting,
yet with
advantage.

83. You may graft in the Cions, a Moneth after other men, and yet have a longer shoot than they, the same ye are, in this manner: Cut off the head of your stock when other men do (which many times falleth out to be in very cold weather) then cover your stock over with your artificial wax,

(as

(as before in Numb. 74.)
and one moneth after, or
when all cold weather is past,
crop your stock one inch low-
er, and then graft your ci-
ons; and then (cold weather
being past) the sap will rise
very plentifully to maintaine
the cions. *Proved by Master
Andr. Hill.*

84. Graft not upon any
young stock, till it be able to
put forth a shoot of a yard
long in one yeare (which
sometimes will not happen,
till it have been of two or
three years growth) for till
it put forth abundance of sap,
it will never feed the cions
sufficiently. *Proved by Ma-
ster Andr. Hill.*

30 When
to graft a
stock.

85. The stocks of black
Cherry-Trees, are best to
graft

31 Stocks
for great
cherries.

graft the great Cherry upon ;
proved by Mr. Colborne.

32 Store
of stocks.

86. To have your Nursery full of stocks to graft on, sow the stampings of crabs, which are commonly full of Cornels ; By Mr. Kirwin.

33 Ground
for a Nur-
sery.

87. Let your Nursery consist alwayes of a more barren ground then your Orchard, whither you meane to remove your stocks and grafts. So likewise, if you transplant any Fruittrees, bring them alwayes from a worse ground to a better, or else they will never prosper.

A rule for
transplan-
ting of
Trees.

34 Stocks
dipped.

88. Slope your stocks which you meane to graft on, like Colts feet, before you graft them: for To the
bark

bark will cover the sooner,
and the raine shooteth from
the stock the better. *Proved
by Master Colborne.*

89. If you would have
your graft to beare quick-
ly, one special help is, to
take it out of a bearing
branch.

35 Cions
to beare
quickly.

90. At the beginning of
the year, and before the sap
do rise, you may graft in
the body of the stock, or by
way of splicing upon every
little branch of your Tree
(but alwayes remember to
take off the top of your ci-
ons, having any leaves up-
on it :) when the sap is up,
then you must graft be-
twene the barke and the
stock; and when the sap is
so plentifully risen, that

36 The
times of
several
grafting.

the barke will easily pill from the body, then may you graft in the bud, or leafe. How to graft at *Christmas*, See before in *Numb. 68.*

37 Plants
upon trees.

91. To graft Roses, or hearbs upon trees, *see among the Flowers*, Numb. 49.

38 Fruit
without
stones, and
hidden
wth
leaves.

92. Graft the small end of the cions downward; and so of pears and apples; and they will have no coar. *Quare*, of plummes grafted upon a Willow, to come without stones. Also, such apples and pears thus grafted, will for the most part hang under the leaves, and not be seene, unlesse you come under the trees: By S.

39 Apricot
grafted.

93. A grafted Apricot is the best: yet from the stone
you

you shall have a fair Apricot, but not so good; and the grafted is more tender than the other. By S.

94. Graft a Medlar upon a Quince, and it will bring a faire and large Medlar: By S. *Contrary 64.*

40 A large Medlar.

95. A cions of a pippin, grafted upon a crab-stock, is more kindly, and keepeth better, without touch of canker, then being grafted upon a pippin. By Mr. Simson.

41 A pippin upon what stock

96. Trees that bear early, or often in the yeare, as Peare-Trees upon *Windsor-hill*, which beare three times in a yeare; these, though they be removed to as rich, or richer ground, yet they do seldom bear so early, or so

Why trees transplanted doe alter.

so often, except the soyle be of the same hot nature, and have the like advantages of situation, and other circumstances, with those of *Windsor*. And therefore commonly, the second fruit of that Pear-tree being removed, doth seldome ripen in other places. By Master *Hill*.

Colour,
sente, or
taste altered.

97. All those fantastical conceits, of changing the colour, taste, or sente of any Fruit, or Flower, by infusing, mixing, or letting in at the bark, or at the roots of any tree, hearb, or flower, of any coloured, or aromatical substance, Master *Hill* hath by often experience sufficiently controlled: and though some Fruits and Flowers,

Flowers, seeme to carry the sence or taste of some aromaticall body, yet that doth rather arise from their own natural infused quality, then from the hand of man.

98. Some do never graft between the bark and the tree, but in old stocks.

Graft between bark and tree.

99. Lop the branches of your trees alwayes in Winter, before the sap do rise within ten or twelve inches of the trunk; and in the Spring, when the sap is up, cut those branches close to the trunk: and so shall you both have your tree lusty, because no sap is left in those vast branches (which would have been lost, if you had pruned them according to the usual

How to lop.

all manner, in March, or April) and also the sap will then come purling out, and soone cover the Wood; whereby you shall avoid those blemishes in your trees, which others procure by proining them in the Winter. By Master Andr. Hill.

To have
green
trees in
winter.

100. *Quere*, what hearbs, flowers, or branches of trees, may be grafted upon the bay or holly-tree, or any such tree as keepeth green to Winter, to make them also carry green leaves in Winter.

Orchard
ground to
order.

101. Pare your ground with a shod shovel, so often as any grasse or weedes begin to put forth, both in your nursery and orchard; and

and so shall you both keepe
the ground mellow, and
the raine shall have better
passage unto the roots of
your trees. By Master Poin-
ter; who keepeth Conies in
his Orchard, onely to keepe
downe the grasse low, be-
cause otherwise it would
be very chargeable. Also,
in Vineyards, the use is to
turne up the ground with
a shallow Plough, as often
as any grasse offereth to
spring: but I think, that
prevention of grasse, both
in Orchard and Vineyard,
is much better, if it were not
too costly.

Vineyard
to order.

102. Upon the *Epiphany*,
by reason of a great storme,
an Apple-Tree, that had not
beene very fruitful before,
was

Tree root-
ed higher.
See after
in 106.

was almost blowne up by the roots at *Hackney*; and after with Ropes it was drawn upright, and the whole mounted, and the Root covered with earth; and that Tree, the next Sommer, bore an exceeding great burden of fruit.

Wreathed
bodies of
trees.

103. When your Apple Cornels are of two yeares growth, then set a long straight stick by each of them, winding the young stocke about the stick by little and little as it groweth, and fastning it with bands under the stick, and so it will grow in a wreathed form.

Fruit en-
larged.

104. *Quere*, If nipping off the new and tender tops about blossoming time will

will not make sommer fruit trees to blossome speedily, or to enlarge the fruit.

105. If an old Tree that is spent, and hath done bearing, be underpropped, so as the body sink not, and that the earth be after taken away from under all the roots, and instead thereof, good rich mold be conveyed into the void places, so an old tree will florish again, and beare fruit. *See before in Numb. 103.*

Barren trees to bear.

106. The Lord Zouch, in Winter, in the yeare 1597 (and Master And. Hill) thinketh moist weather is best, that the earth cleaving to the roots, may be also removed with them, the earth being fast bound with

Transplā-
ting old
trees.

with Fearn branches to the roots) removed divers apple-trees, damson-trees, &c. being of thirty or fortie years growth, at *Hackney* : the earth was digged in a good large compasse from the roots, the roots little hurt; holes were prepared for each tree before-hand, enriched with fresh and good earth; the branches and tops taken off almost close to the trunk; and they were planted again in the same houre wherein they were removed; and the roots placed towards the same point of the compasse as they first grew. He had a few damsons the first year, and all put forth leaves at Michaelmas after, anno 1598. Blood

107. Blood laid at the roots of old Vines, hath been commended for an excellent substance to hearten them, unto Mr. Andrew Hill.

Old Vines recovered.

108. If you cut any Vines when the sap is up, presently cover the place with good store of Turpentine, and it will stay bleeding. Proved by Mr. Melinus. Some commend the straight binding of a packthread about the bark thereof: some sear with a hot Iron, and drop hard wax presently upon it.

Bleeding of Vines stayed.

109. By the opinion of some men, if outlandish fruit Trees be planted in England, they do strive to put forth blossomes, and to bring

Early fruits.

bring fruit at the same time with us, as they did in their natural places, unlesse the extremity of cold doe nippe or hinder them. And this seemeth to them to be the reason, why the Black thorne at *Glaßenburg* Abbey, did use to blossome at *Christmas*, because happily the plant was brought from such a climat, as where it did blossome at the same time of the year.

Wet Orchard helped.

110. If your Trees stand in wet grounds, some doe advise to lay lime on the face of the ground, to help the bearing of the trees.

The Cions to prosper.

111. If whilst you maintaine some suckers to your stock, (because the stock is not yet so big as your arme)

your

your Cions doth not prosper to your mind, then nip off the buds that grow upon the suckers, now and then in the midst, till your cions thrive according to your own desire.

112. In proining of your Fruit Trees, or of any other shrub or plant bearing fruit, you must alwayes have respect, whether it beare his Fruit upon the first, second, or third yeares sprout; for you must never cut away all the bearing sprouts, if you mean to have any Fruit. As in Pippins, the third yeares sprout doth onely beare Fruit; and in some other Fruit Trees, only the second yeares sprouts; in Gooseberries,

True
proining.

the last years sprouts bear most, by Mr. Andr. Hill.

Timberto
grow of a-
ny fashion

113. When your Trees are young, you may bow them to what compasse you will, by binding them down with packthread to any circular form, or other shape that pleaseth one best. And by this means your Timber will grow fit for Ships, Wheels, &c. whereby great waste of Timber in time would be avoided.

Apricots
to beare.

114. Mix Cow-dung and Horse-dung well rotted, with fine earth and Claret wine Lees, of each a like quantity, baring the roots of your Trees in Jan. February and March: and then apply of this mixture to the

the roots of your Apricot
Trees, and so cover them
with a thin layer of earth: by
this means, such Apricot
Trees as never bare before,
have brought forth great
store of fruit. I Prove this
in other Trees. This of Mr.
And. W. the 11. called Role

115. Pears, Wardens, and
Peaches, Mdelight in Clay
grounds.

116. When you plant
any Tree, presse not down
the Roots together, with
laying earth confusedly up
on them; but extend every
branch by it self, and cover
it loosely with earth, accord-
ing to that form wherein
it did first grow. By Mr. Col-
borne.

117. Apricots like well

13

in

Pear,
Warden,
Peach,
in what
ground.
How to
use the
roots in
settings.

Apricot,
in what
ground.

Dwarf-
trees.

Gelder-
land Rose.

Dwarf-
trees.

See N. 100.
2. part.

in sandy ground.

118. Some hold opinion, that if one set the slips of an Apple Tree, and so of divers other Trees, that these will prove Dwarfed Trees. And so of the Tree that beareth a white flower as big as a Rose, called the *Gelderland Rose*.

119. From May to the end of July, you may take off the bark from any bough of a Tree, round about the bough four inches deep, if the bough be as large as a mans wrist, or else a lesse depth will serve. If the bough be lesse in compasse, cover the bare place, and somewhat above and below, with loame well tempered with Horse dung, binding down

down the loame with hay ,
and brawn bands upon the
hay, and so let it rest till
about Alhallontide. And
then within two or three
dayes of the first New
Moon, cut off the bough in
the bare place, but in any
case cut not the green bark
above it; and then set it in
the ground, and it will
grow to be a fair Tree in
one yeare, according to the
length of the bough. *Quere,*
of watering the loame now
and then, Yet in reason,
me thinks it a likelier
course, to clap a gilliflower
pot made of purpose in two
halves, with a great hole in
the bottome, about such an
arme; and after you have
bound the pot well with
wier,

wier, then to fill it with good earth, which you may better water in dry weather, than you can do the lump of loam. You may also use a twig no bigger than ones finger, in the same manner. Yet some do rather commend the binding of the loam, or earthing the Tree, with a pot about it, without taking away any bark at all, but only pricking many holes with a great aule, in that part of the bark which is covered with the loam or earth. You must remember to underprop the pot, or else to hang it fast to the Tree. *Quere*, if a branch must not root at a joynt.

How to
top Elms.

120. If you cut off the
top

Top or head of an Elme, it will not leave rotting downward, till it be hollow, and doat within: but an Oake will abide heading and not rot. Also, the boughs or branches of an Elme, would be left a foot long, next to the Trunk when you lop them. This of an expert Carpenter.

121. To avoid sappinesse, fell both the bodies and the arms of Oaks and Elms in *December* after the frost hath well nipped them: and so your saplings, whereof rafters, sparres, &c. are made, will last as long as the heart of the Tree, without having any sap. *By the same man.*

Sappinesse
to avoid.

122. Take off a thin turfe of two foot, round about each

Young
trees to
grow.

each tree newly planted, cover the same with Fearn, Pease-straw, or such like, a handful thick: water your Trees once a moneth, if the weather prove dry, with dung-water, or common water, that hath stood in some open pit in the sun. This keepeth the ground loose from baking; whereby the Tree will prosper the better, and put forth shoots of three and four foot in one year: remember you do not set any Tree above one foot deep, or little more, and give each Tree some props for the first yeare, that the wind shake it not too much. And yet some, of good experience, do hold, that it skilleth not how much a young tree

tree be shaken (so as it be not blown up by the roots) and that it prospereth so much the better?

123. Quinces growing against a wall, lying open to the sun, and defended from cold windes, eat most delicately. This secret the Lord Darcy brought out of Italy. *quare*, of all other Fruits.

Delicate
Quinces.

124. Set Peach stones in a dry ground, where there is no water within three or four foot; for this tree hath one root that will run deep into the ground: and if it once getteth into the water the Tree dyeth. The stone bringeth forth a kindly Peach. Set Peach and Apricot stones in pots of earth, within doors in February; keep

Peach and
Apricot
stones to
set.

keep the earth moist, by watering now and then; transplant them in *March* into your Orchard. By *Septemb* 125. In the end of *March*, gather the sap of the Trees within a foot of the ground; but take off the first bark, and then slit the white bark overthwartwise, even to the body of the Tree; but slit onely that part of the bark which standeth South-west, or between South and West, because little or no sap riseth from the North, or North-east side. After you have slit the Tree, open the slit with your knife, so as you may let in a leafe of a Tree, first fitted to the breadth of the slit; and from this the sap will drop, as it doth

stable
Sap of trees
to gather.

Evangel. Sylva. 72. c. 19.

doth in filtration. Take away the leaf, and the bark will close again, earthing it with a little earth upon the slit. By S.

126. Cut away all the idle shoots of the last year, in your Apricot and Cherry Trees, before Christmas some three weeks, to make your fruit the fairer.

Fair Apricots and Cherries.

127. If you would stay the sap of Trees from rising, to make your Trees to blossom later, thereby to avoid frosts in blooming time, then hack crosswise, viz. overthwart the Tree, upon so much of the Tree as is within the ground, & even down to the root, and then cover it again with earth. Hack it very thick, even tho-

To stay blossoming.

thorough all the bark to the
 very Wood, in the new
 Moone three weekes before
 Christmas, if they be Apple
 trees, pear trees, or warden
 trees, but for Apricots, do
 this rather in the full of the
 Moone, next before Christ-
 mas; but crosse hack your
 cherry trees and peach trees
 in the new moon next after
 Christmas: and so you shall
 have your blossomes, and
 by consequence your fruit,
 come later than other mens
 do, because the sap cannot
 rise. I think you must also
 hack the maine root. *Quare,*
 By S. 128. If you would make
 a tree in a short time to cast
 his leaves, and thereby to
 bring forth young leaves,
 which

Green
 trees in
 Autumne.

which will last upon the tree
fresh and green, when all o-
ther Trees have lost their
leaves; then crosse hack
the bark, close to the
wood about Midsommer. In
all the crosse hackings here
mentioned, let every of
them be halfe an inch, or
thereabout, distant one
from another; and every
rank of hacks, one inch a-
bove another, or therea-
bout. Also, this practice
to avoid the fall of the leafe,
must be done but every se-
cond yeare to any Tree, for
fear of destroying the same.

129. But if in January, or
before the sap do rise, you
hack the body long-wise,
and not overthwartly, and
that only thorough the first
bark,

Quere, if
the Moon
be here to
be respec-
ted.

Bodies of
trees to
enlarge.
Bark
bound.

bark, and no further; this will make the bodies of your Trees to swell, and burnish the better, to maintain their heads or grafts.

To kill
Mosse.

130. And if by overthwart-hacking you would only kill the mosse of Trees, then let your overthwart backs be thorow the bark, even to the wood: and this you must do between *Alhal-lontide* and *S. Andrews day*; viz. so soon as the leaves be off the Tree, both to avoid mosse, and to make barren Trees to bear. You must make these hacks with the nether corner, or point of a small hatchet, so as every notch may be about half an inch long; and hack the body the height of a man; viz.

viz. one row of hacks, two inches below one another, all over the body: but let there be a distance between the overthwart hacks, so as they may not meet in a round ring, like a circle, about the tree: and by this meanes the uppermost bark whereon the mosse grew, will in time fall clean away, and the mosse with it, and the tree will gather a new bark. And though the tree be thus hacked but to a mans height, yet the tree will beare much better the next yeare. But when your leisure serveth, crosse-hack all the body in this manner, even to the trunk, as also a part of every great arme that groweth next the tree;

K Note,

5017 A
3007 01
101910

5017 2
101910

A Tree
to root
higher.

Note, that in seven years
the Tree will be bark-bound,
and to moule again, as at the
first: and therefore once in
seven years you must renew
this work. By S. 131. But if your tree bear
not, because it was planted
too deepe at the first, then
take away the earth from
the body of the tree, and a
little below the uppermost
face of the ground, prick
the body of the Tree clean
thorough the bark, full of
holes, with a pretty round
aule or bodkin, of a reason-
nable breadth. Then cover
the body with earth, and
diuers new roots will issue, to
make the same fruitful.
132. And if your Tree
beare not well, by reason
that

Sap choa-
ked.

that all the sap runneth in-
to leaves, which is a com-
mon fault in divers Orch-
ards, then to check the sap,
cut off all the young roots
that grow about the master
roots; and crosse-hack the
body under the ground,
and likewise the maine
roots, as before (Num. 131.)
to avoid mosse, and cover
the Tree with earth againe;
for by this meanes the sap is
kept from rising up too plen-
tifully. By S.

133. All barrenesse, or
unfruitfulnesse in Trees,
doth for the most part arise,
either by reason of their
mossinesse, whose cure is
set downe before in Numb.
130. or because they are
hack-bound; whose remedy

Barren
trees to
bear.

Causes of
barrenness
in trees.

is also in *Numb.* 130. or because they were planted too deepe, whose remedy is in *Numb.* 131. or by reason that the sap, which should turne into fruit, runneth together, or for the most part into leaves: and this is remedied also in *Numb.* 132.

Apples
without
wrinkles.
*See N. G.
2^d part.*

134. Gather not your Pippins till the full Moon, after Michaelmas; so may you keepe them a whole yeare without shrinking: and so of the grapes, and all other fruits; so of Onion seeds, Annis seeds, and other seeds, which you would keep full and plump. By S.

Respect
between
the stock
and cions.

135. Let your tree where on you graft, be more forward than the cions; *viz.*

let

let it either have bigger buds than the cions hath, or small leaves: but the cions is best that hath onely red buds, and no leaves.

136. I have seen Cherries grow in clusters like Filberts, viz. 2, 3, 4, and 5. upon one stalk. *Quere*, if it be not performed in this manner, joyne 2, 3, 4, or 5. leaves with the buds in one slit together, by way of inoculation, and so leave them.

Cherries
in clusters

Here I will conclude with a conceit of that delicate Knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his Royal entertainment of our late Queen of happy memory, at his house at *Beddington*, led her Majesty to a Cherry

tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one moneth after all Cherries had taken their farewell of *England*. This secret he performed, by straining a Tent or cover of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same now and then with a scoope or horne, as the heat of the weather required; and so, by withholding the sun-beames from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long before they had gotten their perfect cherry colour: and when he was assured of her Majesties coming, he removed the Tent, and a few sunny dayes brought them to their full maturity.

A Philosophical Garden: with
a touch at the vegetable
work in Physick, whose prin-
cipal fire is the Stomach
of the Ostrich.

First, pave a square plot with
brick, (and if it be covered
with plaister of *Paris*, it is so
much the better) making up sides
of brick also plaistered likewise:
let this be of a convenient depth,
fill it with the best vegetable
which you can get, that hath
stood two years, or one at the
least, quite within his own Sphere:
make contrition of the same;
and be sure to avoid all obstructi-
ons, imbibe it with *Aqua cele-*
stis in a true proportion, grind it
once a day till it be dry: being dry,
let it stand two or three days with-
out any imbibition, that it may
the better attract from all the hea-
venly

venly influence, continuing then also a *Philosophical contrition* every day (this grinding must also be used in the vegetable work where the ☿ of hearbs is used instead of *aqua cœlestis*) during all the time of preparation: then plant what rare flowers, fruits, or seeds, you please therein. And (if my *Theory* of Nature deceive me not this is so enriched from the heavens, without the help of any manner of soyl, marle, or compost (after one years revolution) will make the same to flourish and fructifie in a strange and admirable manner: yea, I am perswaded, that it will receive an *Indian* plant, and make all vegetables to prosper in the highest degree, and to bear their fruits in *England*, as naturally as they do in *Spain*, *Italy*, or elsewhere.

So likewise of that *Walnut-tree*, planted within the limits of the aforelaid *Abby*, which on
St.

St. Barnabas Eve standeth bare,
and naked without leaves; and
upon the day it self, richly clothed
with his green vesture.

I could remember many Philosophical plants in England, were it not that the losse of Ripley's life, that renowned Alchymist, who suffered death (as the secret report goeth) for making a Pear-tree to fructifie in Winter, did command an *altum silentium* in these matters: but it was the denial of his medicine, and not the crime of conjuration, which was but colourably laid to his charge, that wrought his overthrow.

Nay, if the earth it self, after it hath thus conceived from the clouds, were then left to bring forth her own fruits and flowers in her own time, and no seeds or plants placed therein by the hand of man, it is held very probable (unlesse for the sin of our first Parents,

rents begun in them, and mightily increased in us, the great God of Nature, even *Natura naturans*, should recall, or suspend those fructifying blessings which at the first he conferred upon his celestial Creatures) that this heavenly earth, so manured with the starres, would bring forth such strange and glorious plants, fruits and flowers, as none of all the Herbarists that ever wrote till this day, nor any other, unlesse *Adam* himselfe were alive again, could either know, or give true and proper names unto these most admirable simples.

Also, in the work of fructification, I think that Corn it self may be so philosophically prepared, only by imbibition in the Philosophers *aqua vite*, that any barren ground, so as it be in nature kindly for Corn, shall bring forth a rich crop, without any matter added to the ground, and so with

a small or no charge, a man may
sow yearly upon the same ground.
And he that knoweth how to lay
his fallowes truly, whereby they
may become pregnant from the
heavens, and draw abundantly
that coelestial and generative ver-
tue into the *Matrix* of the earth;
this man, no doubt, will prove
the true and Philosophical Hus-
bandman, and go beyond all the
Countrey *Coridons* of the Land,
though never so well acquainted
with *Virgils Georgicks*, or with
Master *Bernard Palisse* his conge-
lative part of raine-water, which
he calleth the *Vegetable salt of Na-
ture*: wherein though he observed
more then either *Varro*, *Columella*,
or any of the ancient Writers in
this kind, did ever dream of; yet
doth he come many degrees short
of this heavenly mystery. To be-
lieve this from some good author.
Now, to give you some taste of
that fire which the Philosophers
call

call the *Stomach of the Ostrich*,
(without which the Philoso-
phers true and perfect *Aqua vita*
can never be made) you must un-
derstand, that it is an outward
fire of Nature, which doth not
onely keep your Glasse, and the
matter therein contained, in a
true proportionable heat, fit for
workmanship, without the help
of any ordinary or material fire;
but it is also an efficient and prin-
cipal cause, by his powerful na-
ture and piercing quality, to stir
up, alter and exalt, that inward
fire that is inclosed within the
Glasse in his own proper earth.
And therefore here, all the usual
Chymical fires, with all their
graduations, are utterly seclused;
so as neither any naked fire, nor
the heat of filings of Iron, of
sand, of ashes, nor of *Bala Mar.*
though kept in a most exquisite
manner, nor any of the fires en-
gendered by putrefaction, as of
dung

dung and such like, no nor the heat of the Sun, or of a Lamp, or an *Athanor* (the last refuge of our wandring and illiterate Alchymists) have here any place at all. So that by this fire and furnance onely, a man may easily discern a mercenary workman (if he deale in vegetables onely from a second Philosopher; and if in any thing (as no doubt in many things) then here especially *vulgaris cognitio caligat plurimum.*

This fire is by nature generally offered unto all, and yet none but the children of Art have power to apprehend it: for, being celestial, it is not easily understood of an elemental braine; and being too subtile for the sense of the Eye, it is left onely to the search of a divine wit: and there I leave it for this time.

The physical use of this fire, is to divide a *Calamitra*, and then to stellifie the same with any ani-

animal or vegetable star, whereby in the end it may become a quintessence.

Here I had thought to have handled that crimson coloured salt of Nature, so farre exceeding all other salts, in a true, quick, and lively taste, which is drawn from the Philosophers earth, and worketh miraculous effects in mans body, and withal, to have examined that strange opinion which Doctor *Quercitanus*, an excellent *Theorist* in Nature, and a great *Writer* in these dayes doth violently maintaine, in his discourse upon *Salt-peter*.

But because it is impertinent to this subject, and that I have discoursed more at large thereon in my Abstract of *Corn. Agrip.* his Booke *De occult. Philof.* and for that *Quercitanus* doth shew himselfe to be a true Lover of *Hermes Household*, I will not straine my wit, to write against any particular

lar person that professeth himself to be of that family, although both he, and some others, as great as himself, must give me leave, whensoever I shall be forced in that Book to handle the practical part of Nature, and her processe, happily to weaken some principles and positions, which both he and they have already published; excusing my self with that golden saying of Aristotle, φίλον μιν Σωκράτους, φίλον δὲ Πλάτωνος, ἅλλα φίλον τὸν ἀλήθεια. *amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.* But I am affraid I have been too bold with vulgar wits, who take no pleasure to heare any man *altius philosophari*, that they can well understand; and therefore I have compiled this Book in plain termes, of such a Garden and Orchard as will better serve for common use, and fit their wits and conceits much better.

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